

## Detention Facilities

On August 24, 1939, F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover met with President Roosevelt to talk about a detention plan for the United States, conceivably to deal with a wartime scenario. This was implemented in March, 1942 for Japanese Americans in the western United States, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, when Roosevelt signed Executive Order #9066, which directed the Army to intern up to 112,000 in concentration camps.

On August 3, 1948, Hoover met with Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to come up with a plan that would enable President Truman to suspend the constitution in the event of a national emergency. The plan was called "Security Portfolio," and if activated, would authorize the FBI to summarily arrest up to 20,000 people and have them placed in national security detention camps without the right of a hearing. It charged the FBI to develop a 'watch list' of the type of people who would be detained, as well as information about their physical appearance, their family, and place of employment.

With the Internal Security Act of 1950, a declaration of war by Congress, an invasion of the U.S. or any its territories, or a domestic insurrection, would enable the President to declare an emergency, and give the Justice Department special powers to "apprehend and by order detain each person as to whom he, the Attorney General or such officer so designated, finds that there is a reasonable ground to believe that such person may engage in, or may conspire with others to engage in acts of espionage or sabotage."

These detention centers were setup at Army facilities in Avon Park (FL), Tulelake (CA), Wickenburg (AZ), and Allenwood (PA).

However, Hoover wasn't happy with the law because it did not suspend the constitution, and it guaranteed the right to a court hearing (habeas corpus), and the FBI continued to secretly establish detention camps, and detailed seizure plans for thousands of people; while Hoover continued to pressure McGrath to officially change his position and allow Hoover to ignore the 1950 law in lieu of the original plan of 1948. On November 25, 1952, the Attorney General gave in to Hoover.

In 1968, during the riots, a Congressional committee stated that acts by 'guerrillas' in the United States was compared to being in a 'state of war,' and detention areas were discussed "for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas." Americans were concerned about this talk, and in 1971 Congress passed legislation that repealed the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. However, there was other legislation that provided for the existence of detention centers.

In December, 1975, the Senate held hearings which revealed the continuing plans for internment. The report "Intelligence Activities, Senate Resolution 21" revealed their secret agenda. The hearings revealed documents, memos, and testimony by government informants which painted the picture of a government that wanted to monitor, infiltrate, arrest and incarcerate a segment of Americans.

The existence of the Master Search Warrant (which authorized the FBI Director to “search certain premises where it is believed that there may be found contraband, prohibited articles, and other materials in violation of the Proclamation of the President of the United States.”) and the Master Arrest Warrant (by authorization of the U.S. Attorney General, the head of the FBI is empowered to “arrest persons who I deem dangerous to the public peace and safety. These persons are to be detained and confined until further order.”) were revealed.

In 1982, the Reagan Administration initiated the National Security Directive 58 which allowed Robert McFarlane and Oliver North to use the National Security Council to reorganize FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) into an agency that would be equipped to manage the country during a national emergency.

During the Reagan years, a secret program identified as “Operation Rex 84,” was initiated by our National Security Council, and authorized the establishment of 23 “emergency detention centers” for the purpose of detaining a large number of “potentially subversive” people. Rex would enable the President to declare a state of emergency, suspend the constitution, and empower the head of FEMA to take control of the internal infrastructure of the country.

The “Rex exercises” simulated an act of civil unrest that culminated in a national crisis that initiated a contingency plan to be able to accommodate the detention of 400,000 people. It was so secretive, that there were reports that special metal security doors were installed on the fifth floor of FEMA’s building, and even longtime officials of the Civil Defense Office were denied entry. The cover story for the exercise was to see how our country would handle an influx of refugees resulting from a war in Central America. But in truth– it was about the detainment of American citizens.

Through the Rex 84 program, it had been reported that the following bases were to be used for civilian detention centers: Ft. Huachuca (AZ), Ft. Chaffee (AR), Vandenburg Air Force Base (CA), Eglin Air Force Base (FL), Camp Krome (FL), Ft. Benning (GA), Ft. Indiantown Gap (PA), Camp A.P. Hill (VA) , Ft. Drum (NY), Wickenburg (AZ), Elmendorf Air Force Base (AK), Eilson Air Force Base (AK), Tulelake (CA), El Reno (OK), Tulsa (OK), Florence (AZ), Maxwell Air Force Base (AL), Mill Point (WV), Allenwood (PA), Oakdale (CA), and Ft. McCoy (WI). An additional 20 centers were funded with the 199091 defense budget and another 43 were commissioned. An insider has said that there are at least 130 detention facilities in the country.

Even though the directives that brought about Rex 84 have been eliminated, it is believed that the government’s plans for these detention centers are now being carried out under the guise of the U.S. Military Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC). Coincidentally, Huachuca, Chaffee, Eglin, and Indiantown Gap were on early BRAC lists. Another 100 bases may be ‘closed’ or ‘realigned’ in 2005.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has priority to use any excess space on U.S. Government property. Army documents have indicated plans for “establishing civilian camps on (Army) installations.” One such base that was closed was the Seneca Army Depot, near Seneca Falls, in northern New

York. It was discovered that major construction was underway, and it was reported by The Spotlight, that it was being prepared for conversion into a massive civilian detention center. The office of Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (RNY) announced that a large part of the base was going to be turned over to the National Guard, who, it was believed, would oversee the facility. At nearby Fort Drum, the location of the Army's 10th Mountain Division (who have been utilized as UN 'peacekeepers') was also slated to be used as a detention facility.

In 1997, it was revealed, that since 1989, a Civilian Inmate Labor program was in place at Fort Bliss (TX), Fort Dix (NJ), and Camp Atterbury (IN), where the Army was using incarcerated civilians to perform building maintenance and renovation, landscaping and grounds work, and custodial work. Under the facade of Civilian Labor Camps, it is believed that some detention facilities are being established or renovated.

In the mid1990's an important discovery was made that really hit home about Government's plans for martial law. At the Amtrak Railcar Repair Facility at Beech Grove, in Indianapolis, Indiana, there were about 10 maintenance barns, covering 129 acres, which is secured by 2 separate fences that lean inward. There are 3 helicopter 25knot aviation wind socks (as opposed to 10knot socks which are required for chemical storage), high security turnstiles, and high intensity security lighting. The box car building fence was marked with a "Red/Blue Zone" sign. One of the barns is large enough to put four box cars in it, and at the top are motorized vents to vent fumes out of the building after the cars have been fumigated. Since the initial observations and photographs were taken in August, 1994, a January 27, 1995 article in the Indianapolis News about the layoffs at the facility said: "Late last year, Congress ordered Amtrak to spend at least \$5.9 million patching holes in the roof and fixing masonry on the walls of the giant machine sheds at Beech Grove." Now they are airtight and have been outfitted with newly installed 6 inch pipes, and 2story hot air furnaces. It was done with the "hopes the yard may be able to solicit work repairing private train cars, and perhaps subway cars from Washington, D.C., or other urban areas." Yet the complex was closed. The consensus among researchers and patriots is that when martial law is declared, this facility will become a death camp, and be used as a Nazi style gas chamber, that will be manned by foreign troops.

On 7420 South MacArthur Boulevard in Oklahoma City, OK, (south of the Will Rogers World Airport), built at a cost of \$80 million, is the only Federal Transfer Center (FTC) facility in the Federal Bureau of Prisons. It can process up to 100,000 people at a time, and it is believed that this will be the central destination for all detainees. It is likely that it will be coordinating their efforts with Federal Detention Centers (FDC) which are located in: Honolulu (HI), Seattle (WA), Los Angeles (CA), Houston (TX), Miami (FL), Oakdale (LA), and Philadelphia (PA). Information about the 'Red/Blue' (that appeared on the sign) lists surfaced in June of 1996 when an FBI agent had gotten a copy of the Region 3 Blue list from a CIA agent, and found that his name was on it, as well as other people that he knew in Virginia. It is the same system used by the Nazi's, according to the 1966 book The Story of the Nazi SS: The Order of the Death's Head by Heinz Hohne. The sign indicates that this facility will handle Category One (Red) and Category Two (Blue) detainees, and will be used for executions.

A U.S. Air Force Manual (Garden Plot, Plan 552) outlined a plan called "Operation Cable Splicer" to identify and target resisters, and to detain and incarcerate them. Martial law is established when the writ of Habeas Corpus, or the right to have a trial by jury, is suspended, and you are taken right to jail. People on the Red list are slated to be picked up immediately upon the initiation of martial law. The scenario is that it will be done late at night, with detainees from that area being taken to a black, unmarked CH47 Chinook (64 passenger) helicopters where they will fly to one of 38 cities, then put on a jet to a detention facility where they will be executed. People on the Blue List will be picked up within 6 weeks after the declaration of martial law, and they could either be transferred to another detention center for 'reeducation' or be executed. The Green List is for those people who are ignorant of the secret machinations of the New World Order, and do not present a threat to what they are doing.

In the past few years researchers have combed public records, solicited eye witness accounts, and have sought informers in order to piece together the locations of detention centers or 'concentration camps,' which are now reported to be in place all over the country— mostly in sparsely populated areas. There are several lists on the Internet, all variations of the same one. I considered reproducing the list for this book, but I decided against it because I preferred to have a more substantiated and corroborated list. One telltale sign of these facilities is that they have fences that point inward (as well as barbed wire), which means they are intended to keep people in, not out. They are usually located near a body of fresh water or freshwater source, a railway system, major highway, or a large airport; have guard towers or buildings; have wind socks, maybe a helicopter landing pad; and contain a large number of buildings which would have the capability of holding a large number of people.

#### The Government Underground

One of the first publicly revealed underground facilities was the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center. 38.744281°N 104.846806°W SouthWest of Colorado Springs, CO, West of the 115, West of Fort Carson, South of Broadmoor Golf Club, Southwest of Country Club Colorado.

Construction began in May, 1961, and was completed December, 1965. The main tunnel is a third of a mile long and leads to a pair of 25ton blast doors which are 50 feet apart. Beyond the second door is an underground complex consisting of a 4 1/2 acre area of chambers and tunnels nearly a mile long. The main chamber consists of three areas 45 feet wide, 60 feet high, and 588 feet long, which are intersected by four chambers 32 feet wide, 56 feet high, and 335 feet long. Within the inner complex, there are fifteen freestanding buildings— a one story, a two story, and 11 three story buildings.

Although the primary source of electricity is the city of Colorado Springs (a backup power source comes from six 1,750 kilowatt, 2,800 horse powered diesel generators), it is essentially a self-contained complex in that all the support services necessary to maintain the operation is contained within, such as a dining facility, medical and dental facility, pharmacy, two physical fitness centers, a base exchange, chapel, and a barbershop. Water is stored in four excavated reservoirs (three are for industrial purposes, and the other is the complex's primary domestic water source) which have the potential to store 1.5 million gallons of water. This underground complex

contains facilities for Air Warning (providing aerospace warning and control for North America), Missile Warning Center (for attacks against the United States or U.S. forces overseas), and Space Control Center (to detect, track, identify and catalog all manmade objects orbiting the earth).

During the Cold War, many Federal Relocation Centers were built for the purpose of the “Continuity of Government,” to maintain essential government services and emergency functions during any event which affects national security. It had been reported that there was a system of 96 facilities established around Washington, D.C., in what is called the Federal Arc, which are earmarked for critical governmental personnel from specific agencies, and are located in North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

After 911 it was revealed in an ABC television special with Peter Jennings, that there are 19 emergency operating facilities for sheltering federal government officials within 300 miles of Washington. The administrative nerve center for the whole system is Mount Weather.

#### Mount Weather

On December 1, 1974, a T.W.A. Boeing 727 jet crashed into a foggy mountain in northern Virginia, killing all 92 people onboard, after that, it was discovered that there was a secret government compound nearby called Mount Weather. Mount Weather (Western Virginia Office of Controlled Conflict Operations) is an 561 acre installation located about 48 miles (by air, and 54 via the roads) west of Washington, and 1,725 feet above sea level, near the town of Bluemont (5 miles northeast), Virginia. As you drive on route 7, west of Leesburg, you’ll turn left on Route 601 just west of Bluemont, and that will lead you right to the gates (actual address is 19844 Blue Ridge Mountain Road). In case of an all-encompassing national emergency, a handpicked list of civilian and military leaders will be taken to this huge underground shelter in order to form the nucleus of a postwar government. It is run under the auspices of FEMA who refer to it as the “special facility,” but it is officially called the “Continuity of Government Program.” Mount Weather has been owned by the federal government since 1902, when the 94 acre site was purchased by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. President Coolidge even talked about building a summer White House there. During World War I it was used as an artillery range, and then during the Depression it was used as a work farm for homeless people. The Bureau of Mines began using the site for experiments in 1936. Initiated by the Federal Civil Defense Administration (later known as the Federal Preparedness Agency), construction began in 1954, and was completed on 1959. Eisenhower told the director of Mt. Weather (codenamed “High Point”): “I expect your people to save our government.” It was reported that Millard F. Caldwell, former governor of Florida, suggested that it be used as an alternate capital, because it was believed that the fallout shelter beneath the East Wing of the White House (known as the President’s Emergency Operation Center) did not offer sufficient protection from a nuclear attack against Washington. The plan is for the President, and key administration officials to be flown out of Washington on Air Force One, which, at an altitude of 45,000 feet, is said to be safer than any area on the ground, can be refueled in the air, and stay airborne for up to three days when the engine will fail because of lack of oil. They will be taken to Mount Weather. It is named for the weather station that was formerly maintained on the mountain by the Department of Agriculture. The facility was constructed inside a mountain made of greenstone and striated granite, the 4th hardest rock known to man; the

entrance is sealed with a door, similar to that of a bank vault, only much larger; and it is guarded around the clock. There are also about 65 primary buildings on the surface that is part of this complex. There are 403 people there to take care of the needs of the 1,000 to 2,500 that work there every day, around the clock. Richard Pollack, a reporter for Progressive Magazine, in the mid 1970's, interviewed a number of people who had been inside the manmade cavern, and revealed that it is an underground city with roads, sidewalks, office buildings, cafeterias, dormitories, medical facilities, a television station, law enforcement unit, fire department, and a battery powered subway. It is illuminated with fluorescent lighting. It has a spring fed artificial lake (large enough for water skiing), its own waterworks, a power plant, and one of the most sophisticated computer systems in the world. It even has a chamber for members of Congress to meet. It can support a population of 200 for up to 30 days, although it can accommodate up to 2,000 people. Only the President, his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court would have private sleeping quarters. The President or the next in line of succession, would take his place in an area there known as the White House. But until then, a FEMA official is performing the function as Mount Weather is now performing the duties of a backup United States Government. Pollack wrote: "High level government sources, speaking under the promise of strict anonymity, told me that each of the federal departments (Agriculture, Commerce, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, State, Transportation, and the Treasury) represented at Mount Weather is headed by a single person on whom is conferred the rank of a Cabinet level official. Protocol even demands that subordinates address them as 'Mr. Secretary.' Each of the Mount Weather 'Cabinet members' is apparently appointed by the White House and serves an indefinite term. Many of the 'Secretaries' have held their positions through several administrations." There are also parallel versions of the Selective Service, the Veteran's Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Post Office, the Civil Service Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Federal Reserve.

In 1975, Senator John Tunney (DCA) made the accusation that Mount Weather had records on more than 100,000 Americans, and a computer system that gave them access to detailed information on virtually every American. He said they were "out of control."

In 1975, Maj. General Leslie Bray, director of the Federal Preparedness Agency (which became FEMA as a result of Executive Order 12148 on July 20, 1979, who also took over the duties and responsibilities of the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency and Federal Disaster Assistance Administration), told the Senate that Mount Weather has extensive files on "military installations, government facilities, communications, transportation, energy and power, agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail services, manpower, financial, medical and educational institutions, sanitary facilities, population, housing shelter, and stockpiles." Bray also told the Senate that the list of those chosen to go there in the event of an emergency had 6,500 names on it. All those on the list have a photo I.D. card with the following inscription: "The person described on this card has essential emergency duties with the Federal Government. Request full assistance and unrestricted movement be afforded the person to whom this card is issued."

In 1961 (Cuban Missile Crisis), 1963 (JFK assassination), and 2001 (September 11th terrorist attacks), the facility was activated to assume governmental responsibilities.

## Raven Rock

At Raven Rock Mountain, at the 4,667 acre Raven Rock State Park in Franklin County (near Fountain Dale), on Blue Ridge Summit, is an Alternate Joint Communications Center (AJCC) simply known as 'Site R' (for Raven Rock) or 'The Rock,' which is just over the state line near Waynesboro, PA. It is about 6 miles north of the Presidential retreat of Camp David in Catoctin Mountains near Thurmont (MD), and it is believed by some to be connected with it via a tunnel. In 1950, President Truman approved the 716 acres as part of Camp Albert C. Ritchie in Maryland. Construction began in 1950, and it became operational in 1953. It came under the auspices of Fort Detrick (MD) when Fort Ritchie closed in September, 1998, as part of the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Act. Because of its 'backup' status, it is known as the 'underground Pentagon.' It is actually a duplicate of the Pentagon's Command and Control Center, and was used by Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz during the September 11th terrorist attacks. It provides computer services, functions as a disaster recovery site, and oversees over 38 communications systems. The 260,000 square foot facility lies 650 feet beneath the 1,529 foot summit, and can be accessed by 4 tunnels, which is secured by a chain link fence.

There are five buildings within the complex— with at least three of them being 3 story structures. Inside this massive bunker, which can accommodate 3000 people, there is an underground reservoir containing millions of gallons of water, fluorescent lighting, medical/dental facilities, dining facilities, a fitness center, a convenience store (Post exchange), a barber shop, a chapel, 35 miles of phone lines, and six 1,000watt generators.

In 2002, in a Department of Defense briefing, in response to a question as to why \$74 billion needed to be allocated for upgrades to the facility for power, cooling, and staff accommodation, it was revealed that "...it fits into the overall continuity of government plans."

According to the 1994 U.S. Army Military Police publication Physical Security of the Alternate Joint Communications Center they reference a location known as 'Site Creed' which is the "limited area on the west side of the AJCC with an underground building complex." Highly secured, most personnel at 'Site R' did not even know it existed. It is a Presidential Emergency Facility (PEF) that is codenamed the "Lucy and Desi Suite."

## Greenbrier Facility

Codenamed "Project Greek Island," (and sometimes "Casper") only a half a dozen members of Congress, at any one time, knew of its existence. On Sunday, May 31, 1992, an article by Ted Gup, a Washington correspondent for Time magazine, appeared in the Washington Post (pg. W11), which revealed that this secret 112,000 square foot facility was located under and beside the Greenbrier Resort Hotel, which is located on 6,500 acres in the Allegheny Mountains in White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia. About 250 miles from Washington D.C., it is an hour away by plane. The luxury hotel actually looks like the White House. In the winter of 1941-42, it served as an internment area for Japanese, Italian, and German diplomats. In 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson held a meeting there with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretaries of the Army, Air Force and Navy for a "top secret discussion of postwar military strategy." In 1956, Eisenhower

had an international meeting there with the leaders of Canada and Mexico.

In 1960, when they began work on their new West Virginia Wing (which contains a complete medical clinic), the Greenbrier website indicates that the “top secret relocation center for the U.S. Congress” was constructed underneath. It was completed 2 1/2 years later. Supposedly deactivated, there are actually public tours of the “former government relocation facility” now. Its purpose was to house the Congress in the event of a nuclear attack. It has an area for the Senate, House, and a large hall for joint sessions. According to former House Speaker Thomas P. “Tip” O’Neill, who received an annual briefing about the site, spouses would not be allowed in during a nuclear event. The relocation center’s largest room is actually part of the Wing’s design. It is 89 by 186 feet, and has a 20 foot high ceiling supported by 18 huge columns. It is now called the Exhibition Hall, and is used for conference events. It has a vehicular, as well as pedestrian entrance, both of which can be sealed off quickly by blast doors hidden behind a false wall. To hotel guests, it appears only to be a very large room. However, its purpose is for joint sessions of Congress. Behind the hall is a 470seat auditorium for the House of Representative and a 130 seat auditorium for the Senate. Not too far from these areas is a large white door leading to a corridor about 20 yards long, which culminates with a locked door, and a sign that says: “Danger: High Voltage Keep Out.”

Beyond that is an underground installation having 2 foot thick concrete walls reinforced with steel, and a concrete roof under 20 feet of dirt; and contains an infirmary with an operating table, hundreds of metal bunk beds, a shower room, numerous offices, a television studio, radio and communications room, dining room, an internal power plant (with two 2story high diesel generators); and a “pathological waste incinerator,” or cremation oven, which would be used to dispose of bodies, because once the doors are sealed, they cannot be opened again until the crisis has passed. A tunnel for vehicles was constructed through the hill to a secret location at the rear of the property which easily accesses Route 60 and a railroad. The facility was connected, via an underground cable, to a microwave communications outpost at nearby Kates Mountain Road, in the Greenbrier State Forest.

Though this facility is said to be decommissioned, my feeling is that the Government didn’t spend millions of dollars on such a facility for it not to be used.

#### Mount Pony

Mount Pony, east of Culpeper, Virginia, near the intersection of Routes 658 and 3, about 70 miles southwest of Washington, is a 20 1/2 acre site, which contains a 140,000 square foot underground facility with a 400 foot long bunker built of steel reinforced concrete a foot thick and covered with 2 to 4 feet of dirt. It was built in 1969 as a “Continuity of Government” facility and operated by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, where 7 computers became the central point for all American electronic fund transfers. It is self-sustaining, with its own wells, power system, electrical generator, indoor pistol range, incinerator, maintenance shops, cafeteria and storage for water and fuel. It was able to house 540 people for 30 days.

Until 1988, it stored several billion dollars of currency that would be used “to replenish currency supplies east of the Mississippi,” and reactivate the economy after a nuclear attack, including a



large quantity of \$2 bills, in its 23,500 square foot vault with ceilings over 11 feet high, which were shrink-wrapped and stacked on pallets 9 feet high. It was decommissioned in July, 1992, and in 1997, Congress approved its transfer to the Library of Congress who is using the installation to protect its collection of 150,000 movies and recordings.

#### Warrenton Training Center

The Warrenton Training Center (WTC) was initially established in June, 1951, and is believed to contain an underground relocation center for an unknown Federal Agency.

According to a report on the Environmental Protection Agency website, the WTC is identified as a “closed and classified communications training and support facility of the National Communications System.” The NCS was established in 1963 by President Kennedy to coordinate intra-government communications between 23 Federal Agencies (including U.S. Information Agency and Postal Service), as well as the State Department and CIA.

In June, 1973 it was transferred to the Department of the Army, and re-designated as the U.S. Army Training Group and U.S. Army Security Agency. In September, 1982, it was placed under the auspices of the Defense Department. The WTC encompasses four sites all secured by a chain link fence. There are 2 underground facilities (Site A and B), on Vinetree Mountain, which some say are connected by a tunnel, because they are only a couple of miles apart. Site A is at the intersection of Routes 802 and 744, southwest of Warrenton, Virginia. It seems to be the only place where training actually occurs, and contains several small buildings in a heavily wooded area. Site B is on top of the mountain at Bear Wallow Road on Route 690, and is about 2 miles northwest of Warrenton. Located on 346 acres, this is the official headquarters for the WTC. It has many multistory buildings, many built in the late 1980's, and is nearly impossible to see from any publicly accessible areas. Its facilities include 2 microwave towers, a large water tank, the Brushwood Conference center, and a pond. There is testimony attesting to the fact that it contains underground facilities. It is part of a fiber optic system that runs from Site C and D, and connects to other intelligence outposts for Washington like Site E, the microwave station in Tysons Corner, Virginia. These two are codenamed “Yogurt” and “Byjams.” Site C, codenamed “Brandy,” because of the nearby town Brandy Station, is a few miles southeast of Remington on Routes 651 and 654, and has a lot of high frequency antennas, including several directional antennas.

These 3 sites are located in Fauquier County. Site D is located at Routes 669 and 672, just north of State Route 3, in Culpeper County, 10 miles east of Culpeper, Virginia. It also has a lot of antennas, though fewer of them are high frequency. There is more activity here, and the buildings are larger.

#### Some Other Underground Facilities in the Federal Arc

The Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP, now known as FEMA) built a ‘hardened’ (protected against nuclear attack) underground facility in 1971 at 5231 Riggs Road (Gaithersburg), near junction of Routes 97 and 108, beneath a cow pasture, in Montgomery County, MD, between Olney and Laytonsville. It is entered by a staircase from a small surface building, although there is a horizontal entrance that is used to unload freight.

The Federal Regional Center at the Olney Special Facility had served as the Alternate National Warning Center (contained a National Civil Defense Computer system) and was one of two centers (the other being at the North American Aerospace Defense Command or NORAD in Cheyenne Mountain) that would issue a warning in case of a nuclear attack on the United States. It was believed by some to be at least 10 levels deep, however the report of 2 levels seems to be more realistic. It takes up an area of 65,000 square feet. With the Warning Center supposedly transferred to Thomasville, Georgia, it now serves as a Satellite Tele-registration Facility, along with other Regional Centers. There was a bunker located under the north lawn of the National Park Service's Stephen P. Mather Training Center (formerly Storer College) off Fillmore Street in Harper's Ferry, Virginia. It was to be the emergency relocation center (ERC) for the Department of Interior. Containing only pedestrian access, the door is set into a retaining wall adjacent to the driveway. The facility is now used by the NPS Interpretive Design Center.

There is an abandoned bunker, codenamed "Cannonball," on top of Cross Mountain in Franklin County, near the town of Shimpstown, PA (south of Mercersburg), that served as a FEMA V.I.P. Evacuation and Support Center. It is a 103 foot high cylindrical tower, that is 25 foot in diameter, with reinforced concrete walls 15 inches thick. The tower, accessed through a blast door on its side at ground level, contained microwave communications equipment, and served as a microwave relay station. It is believed to have one underground level, which is now flooded. The site also contains an 8,000 gallon fuel tank.

A similar looking facility, part of the same network of facilities, known as a V.I.P. Evacuation and Support facility (codenamed "Corkscrew"), is located at Boonesboro, Maryland, between Middletown and Rohersville, on the spine of South Mountain, called Lambs Knoll. On Reno Mountain Road, near the monument of the Civil War officer (Reno), there is an unmarked blacktopped service road (marked "Private") that leads to the gate of this installation and around to the back of a silo-like structure, where, a short distance away, is a metal door below ground level.

There are no other visible surface structures, which makes it obvious that its facilities are underground. It is fenced in, not marked with any signs, and has an unmanned electric gate. On the grounds there are a couple of collapsible antenna masts and fire tower, and an AT&T relay tower. On the USGS map it is referred to as a fire tower and helipad; while local people refer to it as a missile site, missile silo, weather station, radar site or atmospheric test facility. It is not only a microwave relay station; it is also a complete Presidential Emergency Facility (PEF) which contains a 2 level underground circular bunker (it is divided into wedgeshaped rooms like a pie) about 100 feet in diameter.

Another underground FEMA V.I.P. Evacuation and Support Facility has been identified at Hearthstone Mountain, west of Hagerstown, MD. One of 60 (20 are underground 'hardened' installations) built around the country, it housed an AUTOVON (Automatic Voice Network) center, terrestrial microwave links and troposcatter radio equipment. They were typically large, multilevel installations built to withstand a nuclear attack, with walls 11/2 feet thick, and shielded with copper to repel electromagnetic pulse. There is a decontamination chamber and internal filtering system, power generators (with fuel storage), bunks, medical supplies, and enough food to

accommodate a staff of 30 for about three weeks. This site is said to be abandoned.

#### Other Underground FEMA Facilities

During the 1950's, it was reported that there was a large underground facility underneath the AT&T building in downtown Santa Rosa, California, which was believed to have tunnels extending a couple miles away to a nearby military base.

In 1992, about 15 miles southeast of Santa Rosa, in the mountains near the Napa and Sonoma County line, another underground facility was built. Investigated by the Napa Sentinel, they were told by officials at Travis Air Force Base and Hamilton AFB, that it was to be a FEMA base. There is a large microwave transmitter there. East of Santa Rosa, in a remote area of Napa, in Oakville, near the top of the mountain, is the Oakville Grade Facility, which is another secret underground installation that is part of the Continuity of Government system. Constructed of reinforced steel, it replaced other sites which were located in Benicia, and an old railway tunnel in Ukiah. The first concrete reinforced underground FEMA Federal Regional Center (FRC) in the country (representing Region VI and states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas) was constructed on a 20 acre parcel of land in Denton, Texas (800 North Loop 288). The FRC for Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) is an underground office facility located in a refurbished decommissioned Nike missile site in Bothell, Washington (130 228th Street SW). The FRC complex for Region I (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts) is at 63 (Bldg. A) and 65 (Bldg. B) on Old Marlboro Road, in Maynard, MA (Middlesex County), and has an underground facility containing 2 levels. The FRC for Region IV (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Tennessee) in Thomasville, Georgia is located on a 38 acre site, and is a 37,734 square foot underground facility that was built in the early 1970's. It has its own independent water, power and support systems, as well as a telecommunications center.

The FRC for Region VIII (Colorado, Montana, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Utah, Wyoming) is located at the Denver Federal Center (accessed through Gate 1 at W. 6th Avenue and Kipling Street in Lakewood, CO). During World War II, a 2,080 acre area west of Denver was the site of the Denver Ordnance Plant, which produced ammunition for the war. Afterwards, the Government kept 690 acres, which became the single largest concentration of federal offices outside of Washington, DC.

In 1963, the FEMA center was located in building 50, with a 96 foot by 22 foot Quonsettype (corrugated steel structure with arched ribs) bunker submerged in the ground west of it. In 1969 they moved to building 710, a self-contained, two-level underground installation that can provide working and living space for 300 government personnel for up to 30 days. It is accessed through a lobby that protrudes from the earth, and beyond the blast door is a command center, offices, reception area, living area (male and female dormitories with 3 tier bunk beds, pantry, dining facilities, lockers, restrooms, and showers) and communications center (with computers, high frequency radios, ham radio, and a 10,000 watt transmitter which is protected against electromagnetic pulse, lightning and electrical surge). It can operate independently of public utilities, has a main and backup generators, an 800 foot well, and a 5,000 gallon water tank. A 40

acre antenna field contains 10 aboveground, and 2 buried antenna (which can be raised to the surface in the event the others are damaged).

Because these installations were constructed during the Cold War, when there was a constant threat of nuclear attack, their locations were kept a highly guarded secret. The information I outlined on the FEMA installations within the Federal Arc is all that is known about the facilities near the seat of power in Washington— which means there are many others. In addition, because officials from Washington could be anywhere in the country on a given day, it is necessary to have underground facilities around the country.

For instance, when the terrorist attacks occurred on September 11th President Bush was at an elementary school in Sarasota, Florida. With the skies being a very dangerous place, his plane redirected to Offutt Air Force Base, outside Omaha, Nebraska, where he was taken to a blastproof bunker beneath a tiny brick building. So, basically there are probably a lot of underground facilities around the country. Besides serving as Emergency Relocation Centers, there are also regional installations for FEMA operations, as well as bunkers that are used for military purposes.

Although it is not known how many are still operational, most likely a lot of them are. Again, just like the detention centers, there is a list available on the internet of underground installations throughout the country. Though I would love to reproduce the list here, I struggled with the fact that, for the most part, these lists are not totally accurate.

It is admitted that most of these underground facilities would not be able withstand the direct hit of a nuclear blast, which is why the secrecy of their locations was so important. However, were their primary purpose to really be functional bomb shelters? It's safe to say that billions of dollars were spent to build these installations within a twenty year period. It's almost as if government officials were expecting our country to be totally decimated. I believe there was a secondary reason for their construction. In a time of martial law, they will be able to protect Government officials from any sort of paramilitary attack from the citizenry. No matter what is happening on the surface, they will be able to run the country and direct events from below.

## **Federal Regions**

REGION I: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont Regional Capitol: Boston

REGION II: New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Island Regional Capitol: New York City

REGION III: Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia. Regional Capitol: Philadelphia

REGION IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee Regional Capitol: Atlanta

REGION V: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin Regional Capitol: Chicago

REGION VI: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas Regional Capitol: Dallas-Fort Worth

REGION VII: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska Regional Capitol: Kansas City

REGION VIII: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming Regional Capitol: Denver

REGION IX: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada Regional Capitol: San Francisco

REGION X: Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho Regional Capitol: Seattle

UNDER THE STATE DESIGNATIONS ARE LISTED BASES THAT INCLUDE NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Compiled by Stephen I. Schwartz  
Director, U.S. Nuclear Weapons Cost Study Project

- As of August 2002 -

(Bases and facilities with active nuclear weapons, weapons-related and/or naval nuclear propulsion missions are listed in italics)

\* denotes presence of currently deployed or stored nuclear weapons

+ denotes presence of currently stored plutonium-239 and/or uranium-235

**ALABAMA**

<u><i>Redstone Arsenal</i></u>	Huntsville	38,000
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Opelika - WWII German/Italian camp - may be renovated.

Aliceville - WWII German POW camp - capacity 15,000

Ft. McClellan (Anniston) - Opposite side of town from Army Depot;

Maxwell AFB (Montgomery) - Civilian prison camp established under Operation Garden Plot, currently operating with support staff and small inmate population.

Talladega - Federal prison "satellite" camp.

**ALASKA**

<b>ALASKA</b>		
<a href="#"><u>Clear AFS</u></a>	<b>Anderson</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Eareckson AS</u></a>	<b>Shemya Island</b>	<b>7,200</b>
<a href="#"><u>Eielson AFB</u></a>	<b>Fairbanks</b>	<b>63,195</b>
<a href="#"><u>Elmendorf AFB</u></a>	<b>Anchorage</b>	<b>13,130</b>
<b>Naval Air Station Adak</b>	<b>Adak Island</b>	<b>65,000</b>

Wilderness - East of Anchorage. No roads, Air & Railroad access only. Estimated capacity of 500,000.

Elmendorf AFB - Northeast area of Anchorage - far end of base. Garden Plot facility.

Eielson AFB - Southeast of Fairbanks. Operation Garden Plot facility.

Ft. Wainwright - East of Fairbanks.

## ARIZONA

<a href="#"><u>Davis-Monthan AFB</u></a>	<b>Tucson</b>	<b>11,000</b>
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Ft. Huachuca - 20 miles from Mexican border, 30 miles from Nogales Rex '84 facility.

Pinal County - on the Gila River - WWII Japanese detention camp. May be renovated.

Yuma County - Colorado River - Site of former Japanese detention camp (near proving grounds). This site was completely removed in 1990 according to some reports.

Phoenix - Federal Prison Satellite Camp. Main federal facility expanded.

Florence - WWII prison camp NOW RENOVATED, OPERATIONAL with staff & 400 prisoners, operational capacity of 3,500.

Wickenburg - Airport is ready for conversion; total capacity unknown.

Davis-Monthan AFB (Tucson) - Fully staffed and presently holding prisoners!!

Sedona - site of possible UN base.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS		
<b>Ira Eaker AFB</b>	<b>Blytheville</b>	<b>3,931</b>
<b>Little Rock AFB</b>	<b>Little Rock</b>	<b>11,373</b>

Ft. Chaffee (near Fort Smith, Arkansas) - Has new runway for aircraft, new camp facility with cap of 40,000 prisoners.

Pine Bluff Arsenal - This location also is the repository for B-Z nerve agent, which causes sleepiness, dizziness, stupor; admitted use is for civilian control.

Jerome - Chicot/Drew Counties - site of WWII Japanese camps

Rohwer - Descha County - site of WWII Japanese camps

Blythville AFB - Closed airbase now being used as camp. New wooden barracks have been constructed at this location. Classic decorations - guard towers, barbed wire, high fences.

Berryville - FEMA facility located east of Eureka Springs off Hwy. 62. Omaha - Northeast of Berryville near Missouri state line, on Hwy 65 south of old wood processing plant. Possible crematory facility.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA		
<b>NAS Alameda</b>	San Francisco	2,720
<b><u>Beale AFB</u></b>	Marysville	<b>22,944</b>
<b>Camp Roberts</b>	Paso Robles	<b>?</b>
<b>Castle AFB</b>	Atwater	<b>3,200</b>
<b><u>China Lake Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division</u></b>	Ridgecrest	<b>1,122,177</b>
<b>Concord Naval Weapons Station</b>	Concord	<b>12,000</b>
<b><u>Edwards AFB</u></b>	Edwards	<b>301,000</b>
<b>Energy Technology Engineering Center</b>	Santa Susana	<b>2,700</b>
<b><u>Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center</u></b>	Monterey	<b>?</b>
<b>Fort Ord</b>	Seaside	<b>?</b>
<b>+ <u>Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory</u></b>	Livermore	<b>7,321</b>
<b><u>Los Angeles Air Force Base</u></b>	Los Angeles	<b>239</b>

<b>March ARB</b>	<b>Riverside</b>	<b>6,846</b>
<a href="#"><u>Mare Island Naval Shipyard</u></a>	<b>Vallejo</b>	<b>4,400</b>
<b>Mather AFB</b>	<b>Sacramento</b>	<b>5,800</b>
<b>NAS Moffett Field</b>	<b>Mountain View</b>	<b>13</b>
<a href="#"><u>NAS North Island</u></a>	<b>Coronado</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<a href="#"><u>Onizuka AFS</u></a>	<b>Sunnyvale</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Point Mugu (Pacific Missile Test Center)</i>	<b>Oxnard</b>	<b>63,081</b>
<b>Point Loma Naval Weapons Station</b>	<b>San Diego</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Sandia National Laboratories</u></a>	<b>Livermore</b>	<b>413</b>
<a href="#"><u>Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station</u></a>	<b>Seal Beach</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Sierra Army Depot</u></a>	<b>Herlong</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Travis AFB</u></a>	<b>Fairfield</b>	<b>6,258</b>
<a href="#"><u>Vandenberg AFB</u></a>	<b>Lompoc</b>	<b>98,400</b>

Camp Roberts, CA - Report from a reader: 12-30-07

My local friends there report that the base is being used for "peace time" meetings...groups of people have been coming to decide what to do with the base. I think HopeDance has reported on this activity.

There is a base above Camp Roberts that has a mission on it. I use to hike around there. My fellow hikers tell me this is the location of remote control airplane bombing of Iraq and soon Iran . The base has signs in both English and the Iraqi language, as they have brought so many from that country.

The base is small and has few buildings, so the capacity has to be small.

Vandenburg AFB - Rex 84 facility, located near Lompoc & Santa Maria. Internment facility is located near the oceanside, close to Space Launch Complex #6, also called "Slick Six". The launch site has had "a flawless failure record" and is rarely used.

Norton AFB - (closed base) now staffed with UN according to some sources.

Tule Lake - area of "wildlife refuge", accessible by unpaved road, just inside Modoc County. Fort Ord - Closed in 1994, this facility is now an urban warfare training center for US and foreign troops, and may have some "P.O.W. - C.I." enclosures.

Twenty nine Palms Marine Base - Birthplace of the infamous "Would you shoot American citizens?" Quiz.



New camps being built on "back 40". Oakdale - Rex 84 camp capable of holding at least 20,000 people. 90 mi. East of San Francisco. (Used currently for prison facilities for low-level risk problem men)

Terminal Island - (Long Beach) located next to naval shipyards operated by ChiCom shipping interests. Federal prison facility located here. Possible deportation point.

Ft. Irwin - FEMA facility near Barstow. Base is designated inactive but has staffed camp.

McClellan AFB - facility capable for 30,000 - 35,000 Sacramento - Army Depot -

Mather AFB - Road to facility is blocked off by cement barriers and a stop sign. Sign states area is restricted; as of 1997 there were barbed wire fences pointing inward, a row of stadium lights pointed toward an empty field, etc. Black boxes on poles may have been cameras.

NOTE: A person named Terry Kings wrote an article on his discoveries of camps located in southern California. His findings are as follows:

Over the last couple months several of us have investigated three soon-to-be prison camps in the Southern California area. We had heard about these sites and wanted to see them for ourselves.

The first one we observed was in Palmdale, California. It is not operating as a prison at the moment but is masquerading as part of a water facility. Now why would there be a facility of this nature out in the middle of nowhere with absolutely no prisoners? The fences that run for miles around this large facility all point inward, and there are large mounds of dirt and dry moat surrounding the central area so the inside area is not visible from the road. There are 3 large loading docks facing the entrance that can be observed from the road. What are these massive docks going to be loading?

We observed white vans patrolling the area and one came out and greeted us with a friendly wave and followed us until we had driven safely beyond the area. What would have happened had we decided to enter the open gate or ask questions?

This facility is across the street from the Palmdale Water Department. The area around the Water Department has fences pointing outward, to keep people out of this dangerous area so as not to drown. Yet, across the street, the fences all point inward. Why? To keep people in? What people? Who are going to be its occupants?

There are also signs posted every 50 feet stating: State of California Trespassing Loitering Forbidden By Law Section 555 California Penal Code.

The sign at the entrance says: Pearblossom Operations and Maintenance Subcenter Receiving Department, 34534 116th Street East. There is also a guard shack located at the entrance.

We didn't venture into this facility, but did circle around it to see if there was anything else visible from the road. We saw miles of fences with the top points all directed inward. There is a railroad track that runs next to the perimeter of this fenced area. The loading docks are large enough to hold railroad cars.

I wonder what they are planning for this facility? They could easily fit 100,000 people in this area. And who would the occupants be?

Another site is located in Brand Park in Glendale. There are newly constructed fences (all outfitted with new wiring that point inward). The fences surround a dry reservoir. There are also new buildings situated in the area. We questioned the idea that there were four armed military personnel walking the park. Since when does a public park need armed guards?

A third site visited was in the San Fernando Valley, adjacent to the Water District. Again, the area around the actual Water District had fences logically pointing out (to keep people out of the dangerous area). And the rest of the adjacent area which went on for several miles was ringed with fences and barbed wire facing inward (to keep what or who in?) Also, interesting was the fact that the addition to the tops of the fences were fairly new as to not even contain any sign of rust on them. Within the grounds was a huge building that the guard said was a training range for policemen. There were newly constructed roads, new gray military looking buildings, and a landing strip. For what? Police cars were constantly patrolling the several mile perimeter of the area.

From the parking lot of the Odyssey Restaurant a better view could be taken of the area that was hidden from site from the highway. There was an area that contained about 100 black boxes that looked like railroad cars. We had heard that loads of railroad cars have been manufactured in Oregon outfitted with shackles. Would these be of that nature? From our position it was hard to determine.

## COLORADO

COLORADO		
<i>Aurora AFB (formerly Buckley ANGB)</i>	Aurora	3,832
<a href="#"><u>Fort Carson</u></a>	Colorado Springs	?
Lowry AFB	Denver	?
<a href="#"><u>North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Cheyenne Mountain Complex</u></a>	Colorado Springs	451

<i><b>IT IS SAID THAT NORAD MOVED IN 2007</b></i>		
<u><a href="#"><i>Peterson AFB</i></a></u>	Colorado Springs	<b>1,277</b>
* <i>Portion of <u><a href="#"><i>F.E. Warren AFB</i></a></u> (138 <u><a href="#"><i>W62/Minuteman III</i></a> warheads)</u></i>	Ft. Collins and Sterling	<b>(Total listed under Wyoming)</b>
+ <u><a href="#"><i>Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site</i></a></u>	<b>Golden</b>	<b>6,550</b>
<u><a href="#"><i>Schriever Air Force Base</i></a></u>  <i>Underground City 2 1/2 miles down super computers here beyond your imagination per Dr. Deagle</i>	<b>Colorado Springs</b>	<b>3,840</b>

See: <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-2221852945040630461>

There are around 1500 underground cities in the world now - 2008  
132 are in the U.S.

We also have bases on Mars and the Moon

Project Omega - in Colorado

22 Cities in the U.S. have pre-positioned Nukes

Los Angeles is one of them

Trinidad - WWII German/Italian camp being renovated.

Granada - Prowers County - WWII Japanese internment camp Ft. Carson - Along route 115 near  
Canon City

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT		
<u><a href="#"><i>Groton Naval Submarine Base</i></a></u>	<b>New London</b>	500
+ <u><a href="#"><i>Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory</i></a></u>	<b>Windsor</b>	10.8

**DELAWARE** : No data available.

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA		
<a href="#"><u>Cape Canaveral AFS</u></a>	Cape Canaveral	15,804
NAS Cecil Field	Jacksonville	21,000
<a href="#"><u>Eglin AFB</u></a>	Fort Walton Beach	463,452 (Only 752 acres used for evaluating nuclear base security systems are counted toward the total)
<a href="#"><u>NAS Jacksonville</u></a>	Jacksonville	?
Mayport Naval Station	Mayport	3,000
<a href="#"><u>Patrick AFB</u></a>	Cocoa Beach	2,341
Pinellas Plant	St. Petersburg	90

Avon Park - Air Force gunnery range, Avon Park has an on-base "correctional facility" which was a former WWII detention camp.

Camp Krome - DoJ detention/interrogation center, Rex 84 facility

Eglin AFB - This base is over 30 miles long, from Pensacola to Hwy 331 in De Funiak Springs. High capacity facility, presently manned and populated with some prisoners.

Pensacola - Federal Prison Camp Everglades - It is believed that a facility may be carved out of the wilds here.

## GEORGIA

GEORGIA		
* <a href="#"><u>Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base/Strategic Weapons Facility Atlantic</u></a> (1,600 <a href="#"><u>W76</u></a> /Trident I warheads; 400 <a href="#"><u>W88</u></a> /Trident II warheads; 160 <a href="#"><u>W80-0</u></a> /Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles)	Kings Bay	16,000
<a href="#"><u>Robins AFB</u></a>	Warner Robins	8,800

Ft. Benning - Located east of Columbus near Alabama state line. Rex 84 site - Prisoners brought in via Lawson Army airfield.

Ft. McPherson - US Force Command - Multiple reports that this will be the national headquarters and coordinating center for foreign/UN troop movement and detainee collection.

Ft. Gordon - West of Augusta - No information at this time.

Unadilla - Dooly County - Manned, staffed FEMA prison on route 230, no prisoners.

Oglethorpe - Macon County; facility is located five miles from Montezuma, three miles from Oglethorpe. This FEMA prison has no staff and no prisoners.

Morgan -Calhoun County, FEMA facility is fully manned & staffed - no prisoners.

Camilla - Mitchell County, south of Albany. This FEMA facility is located on Mt. Zion Rd approximately 5.7 miles south of Camilla. Unmanned - no prisoners, no staff.

Hawkinsville - Wilcox County; Five miles east of town, fully manned and staffed but no prisoners. Located on fire road 100/Upper River Road

Abbeville - South of Hawkinsville on US route 129; south of town off route 280 near Ocmulgee River. FEMA facility is staffed but without prisoners.

McRae - Telfair County - 1.5 miles west of McRae on Hwy 134 (8th St). Facility is on Irwinton Avenue off 8th St., manned & staffed - no prisoners.

Fort Gillem - South side of Atlanta - FEMA designated detention facility. Fort Stewart - Savannah area - FEMA designated detention facility.

## HAWAII

HAWAII		
NAS Barbers Point	Oahu	3,600
<u><a href="#">Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range Facility</a></u>	Kauai	1,925
<u><a href="#">Hickam AFB</a></u>	Honolulu	2,761
(Kahoolawe Island--until 1994, the entire island was off limits to civilians and used for bombardment practice, including simulated nuclear weapons)	Kahoolawe Island	28,800
<u><a href="#">Pearl Harbor Naval Station</a></u>	Oahu	2,319

<a href="#"><u>Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station</u></a>	Wahiawa, Oahu	?
West Loch, Pearl Harbor	Oahu	12,191

Halawa Heights area - Crematory facility located in hills above city. Area is marked as a state department of health laboratory.

Barbers Point NAS - There are several military areas that could be equipped for detention / deportation.

Honolulu - Detention transfer facility at the Honolulu airport similar in construction to the one in.

Oklahoma (pentagon-shaped building where airplanes can taxi up to).

## IDAHO

IDAHO		
+ <a href="#"><u>Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory</u></a>	Idaho Falls	571,800
<a href="#"><u>Mountain Home AFB</u></a>	Mountain Home	9,112

Minidoka/Jerome Counties - WWII Japanese-American internment facility possibly under renovation.

Clearwater National Forest - Near Lolo Pass - Just miles from the Montana state line near Moose Creek, this unmanned facility is reported to have a nearby airfield.

Wilderness areas - Possible location. No data.

Pamela Schuffert reporting from Idaho and the PACIFIC NORTHWEST-

The concerned locals near **Bonnors Ferry, Idaho**, have led me directly to the Cheney Haliburton detention camp being rapidly constructed near Bonner's Ferry and the Canadian border.

**And the very railroad tracks that lead to it along highway 95 north**, up from Coeur D'Alene, ID, are being rapidly refurbished and improved to accommodate the infamous **PRISONER BOXCARS WITH SHACKLES** that will transport countless **NWO resisters** and good American Patriots and Christians, etc., to their persecution and death (termination) at this camp under **COMING MARTIAL LAW**.

I have watched as modern RR equipment is rapidly replacing old worn out RR track parts and strengthening the RR tracks, **OBVIOUSLY** to accommodate the **anticipated INCREASED USAGE IN THE FUTURE**.

## ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS		
<a href="#"><u>Argonne National Laboratory</u></a>	Argonne	1,704
<a href="#"><u>Rock Island Arsenal</u></a>	Rock Island	946

Marseilles - Located on the Illinois River off Interstate 80 on Hwy 6. It is a relatively small facility with a cap of 1400 prisoners. Though it is small it is designed like prison facilities with barred windows, but the real smoking gun is the presence of military vehicles. Being located on the Illinois River it is possible that prisoners will be brought in by water as well as by road and air. This facility is approximately 75 miles west of Chicago. National Guard training area nearby.

Scott AFB - Barbed wire prisoner enclosure reported to exist just off-base. More info needed, as another facility on-base is believed to exist.

Pekin - This Federal satellite prison camp is also on the Illinois River, just south of Peoria. It supplements the federal penitentiary in Marion, which is equipped to handle additional population outside on the grounds.

Chanute AFB - Rantoul, near Champaign/Urbana - This closed base had WWII - era barracks that were condemned and torn down, but the medical facility was upgraded and additional fencing put up in the area. More info needed.

Marion - Federal Penitentiary and satellite prison camp inside Crab Orchard Nat'l Wildlife Refuge. Manned, staffed, populated fully.

Greenfield - Two federal correctional "satellite prison camps" serving Marion - populated as above.

Shawnee National Forest - Pope County - This area has seen heavy traffic of foreign military equipment and troops via Illinois Central Railroad, which runs through the area. Suspected location is unknown, but may be close to Vienna and Shawnee correctional centers, located 6 mi. west of Dixon Springs.

Savanna Army Depot - NW area of state on Mississippi River.

Lincoln, Sheridan, Menard, Pontiac, Galesburg - State prison facilities equipped for major expansion and close or adjacent to highways & railroad tracks.

Kankakee - Abandoned industrial area on west side of town (Rt.17 & Main) designated as FEMA detention site. Equipped with water tower, incinerator, a small train yard behind it and the rear of the facility is surrounded by barbed wire facing inwards.

## INDIANA

INDIANA		
<a href="#"><u>Grissom ARB</u></a>	<b>Bunker Hill</b>	3,000

Indianapolis / Marion County - [Beech Grove - FEMA camp](#). (Watch the video)

Amtrak railcar repair facility (closed); controversial site of a major alleged detention / processing center. Although some sources state that this site is a "red herring", photographic and video evidence suggests otherwise. This large facility contains large 3-4 inch gas mains to large furnaces (crematoria??), helicopter landing pads, railheads for prisoners, Red/Blue/Green zones for classifying/processing incoming personnel, one-way turnstiles, barracks, towers, high fences with razor wire, etc. Personnel with government clearance who are friendly to the patriot movement took a guided tour of the facility to confirm this site. This site is located next to a closed refrigeration plant facility.

Ft. Benjamin Harrison - Located in the northeast part of Indianapolis, this base has been decommissioned from "active" use but portions are still ideally converted to hold detainees. Helicopter landing areas still exist for prisoners to be brought in by air, land & rail.

Crown Point - Across street from county jail, former hospital. One wing presently being used for county work-release program, 80% of facility still unused. Possible FEMA detention center or holding facility.

Camp Atterbury - Facility is converted to hold prisoners and boasts two active compounds presently configured for minimum security detainees. Located just west of Interstate 65 near Edinburgh, south of Indianapolis.

Terre Haute - Federal Correctional Institution, Satellite prison camp and death facility. Equipped with crematoria reported to have a capacity of 3,000 people a day. FEMA designated facility located here.

Fort Wayne - This city located in Northeast Indiana has a FEMA designated detention facility, accessible by air, road and nearby rail.

### **Fort Wayne FEMA Camp**

Airport listing <https://plus.google.com/115981092110518892732/about?gl=us&hl=en> Just south of there is the supposedly abandoned DLA storage facility where the army used to keep mercury. Drove past there today near dark, some of the buildings have lights on. Railroad tracks go both north and south. This facility is within 2 minutes of: US 30 US 24 (recently expanded to 4 lanes) I-469 – Leads to I-69 Which was recently completed to go another 200 miles south and is supposed to be the NAFTA corridor between Mexico and Canada

Casad Industrial Park/Airport and Fort Wayne Railroad Historical Society- between Edgerton Rd and Dawkins Rd



Kingsbury - This "closed" military base is adjacent to a state fish & wildlife preserve. Part of the base is converted to an industrial park, but the southern portion of this property is still used. It is bordered on the south by railroad, and is staffed with some foreign-speaking UN troops. A local police officer who was hunting and camping close to the base in the game preserve was accosted, roughed up, and warned by the English-speaking unit commander to stay away from the area. It was suggested to the officer that the welfare of his family would depend on his "silence". Located just southeast of LaPorte.

Jasper-Pulaski Wildlife Area - Youth Corrections farm located here. Facility is "closed", but is still staffed and being "renovated". Total capacity unknown.

Grissom AFB - This closed airbase still handles a lot of traffic, and has a "state-owned" prison compound on the southern part of the facility.

UNICOR . Jefferson Proving Grounds - Southern Indiana - This facility was an active base with test firing occurring daily. Portions of the base have been opened to create an industrial park, but other areas are still highly restricted. A camp is believed to be located "downrange". Facility is equipped with an airfield and has a nearby rail line.

Newport - Army Depot - VX nerve gas storage facility. Secret meetings were held here in 1998 regarding the addition of the Kankakee River watershed to the Heritage Rivers Initiative.

Hammond - large enclosure identified in FEMA-designated city.

## IOWA

IOWA		
+ <a href="#"><u>Ames Laboratory</u></a>	Ames	10
<b>Burlington AEC Plant</b>	<b>Burlington</b>	?

## KANSAS

KANSAS		
<b>Forbes Field</b>	<b>Topeka</b>	193
<a href="#"><u>McConnell AFB</u></a>	<b>Wichita</b>	3,113
<b>Schilling AFB</b>	<b>Salina</b>	?

Leavenworth - US Marshall's Fed Holding Facility, US Penitentiary, Federal Prison Camp,

McConnell Air Force Base. Federal death penalty facility.

Concordia - WWII German POW camp used to exist at this location but there is no facility there at this time.

Ft. Riley - Just north of Interstate 70, airport, near city of Manhattan.

El Dorado - Federal prison converted into forced-labor camp, UNICOR industries.

Topeka - 80 acres has been converted into a temporary holding camp.

## KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY		
+ <a href="#">Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant</a>	Paducah	3,422

Ashland - Federal prison camp in Eastern Kentucky near the Ohio River.

Louisville - FEMA detention facility, located near restricted area US naval ordnance plant. Military airfield located at facility, which is on south side of city.

Lexington - FEMA detention facility, National Guard base with adjacent airport facility.

Manchester - Federal prison camp located inside Dan Boone National Forest.

Ft. Knox - Detention center, possibly located near Salt River, in restricted area of base. Local patriots advise that black Special Forces & UN gray helicopters are occasionally seen in area.

Land Between the Lakes - This area was declared a UN biosphere and is an ideal geographic location for detention facilities. Area is an isthmus extending out from Tennessee, between Lake Barkley on the east and Kentucky Lake on the west. Just scant miles from Fort Campbell in Tennessee.

## LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA		
* <a href="#">Barksdale AFB</a>  (50 <a href="#">B61-7</a> gravity bombs; 90 <a href="#">B83</a> gravity bombs; 300 <a href="#">W80-1</a> /Air-Launched Cruise Missiles; 100 <a href="#">W80-1</a> /Advanced Cruise Missiles)	Bossier City	22,000
Camp Robinson	North Little Rock	?

Ft. Polk - This is a main base for UN troops & personnel, and a training center for the disarmament of America.

Livingston - WWII German/Italian internment camp being renovated?; halfway between Baton Rouge and Hammond, several miles north of Interstate 12.

Reader's comment:

Camp Livingston is NOT being rebuilt for a concentration camp. I live very close to camp Livingston and have explored it in depth. There are some places that I think are being built for that purpose. They are not listed on your list. Let me know if you are interested and I will send that info to you. Thanks for your efforts to inform the public.

Oakdale - Located on US route 165 about 50 miles south of Alexandria; two federal detention centers just southeast of Fort Polk.

#### MAINE

MAINE		
<a href="#"><u>NAS Brunswick</u></a>	<b>Brunswick</b>	3,221
<a href="#"><u>Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station</u></a>	<b>Cutler, East Machias</b>	2,850
<b>Loring AFB</b>	<b>Limestone</b>	11,165
<a href="#"><u>Portsmouth Naval Shipyard</u></a>	<b>Kittery</b>	278
<a href="#"><u>Presque Isle AFB</u></a>	<b>Presque Isle</b>	?

Houlton - WWII German internment camp in Northern Maine, off US Route 1.

#### MARYLAND, and DC

MARYLAND		
<a href="#"><u>Aberdeen Proving Ground</u></a>	<b>Aberdeen</b>	79,000
<a href="#"><u>Andrews AFB</u></a>	<b>Camp Springs</b>	7,550
<a href="#"><u>Fort Detrick</u></a>	<b>Frederick</b>	?
<a href="#"><u>Fort Meade (National Security Agency)</u></a>	<b>Glen Burnie</b>	650
<a href="#"><u>Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (VLF/LF)</u></a>	<b>Annapolis</b>	?
<b>Fort Ritchie</b>	<b>Cascade</b>	630
<a href="#"><u>Patuxent River Naval Air Station</u></a>		7,900

<b>White Oak Naval Surface Weapons Center</b>	<b>White Oak</b>	?
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Ft. Meade - Halfway between the District of Criminals and Baltimore. Data needed.

Ft. Detrick - Biological warfare center for the NWO, located in Frederick.

### MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS		
<a href="#"><u>Cape Cod AS</u></a>	<b>Buzzards Bay</b>	22

Camp Edwards / Otis AFB - Cape Cod - This "inactive" base is being converted to hold many New Englander patriots. Capacity unknown.

Ft. Devens - Active detention facility. More data needed.

### MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN		
<b>Kincheloe AFB</b>		?
<b>K.I. Sawyer AFB</b>	<b>Gwinn</b>	5,202
<i>(ELF transmitter)</i>	<b>Republic</b>	?
<b>Wurtsmith AFB</b>	<b>Oscoda</b>	5,221

Camp Grayling - Michigan Nat'l Guard base has several confirmed detention camps, classic setup with high fences, razor wire, etc. Guard towers are very well-built, sturdy. Multiple compounds within larger enclosures. Facility deep within forest area.

Sawyer AFB - Upper Peninsula - south of Marquette - No data available.

Bay City - Classic enclosure with guard towers, high fence, and close to shipping port on Saginaw Bay, which connects to Lake Huron. Could be a deportation point to overseas via St. Lawrence Seaway. Southwest - possibly Berrien County - FEMA detention center.

Lansing - FEMA detention facility.

### MINNESOTA

Duluth - Federal prison camp facility. Camp Ripley - new prison facility.

## MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI		
Columbus AFB	Columbus	6,015

These sites are confirmed hoaxes. Hancock County - NASA test site De Soto National Forest. "These two supposed camps in Mississippi do not exist. Members of the Mississippi Militia have checked these out on more than one occasion beginning back when they first appeared on the Internet and throughout the Patriot Movement." - Commander D. Rayner, Mississippi Militia

## MISSOURI

MISSOURI		
Destrehan Street Plant	St. Louis	45
+ <a href="#"><u>Kansas City Plant</u></a>	Kansas City	136
* <a href="#"><u>Whiteman AFB</u></a>  (200 <a href="#"><u>B61-7</u></a> gravity bombs; 50 <a href="#"><u>B61-11</u></a> gravity bombs; 300 <a href="#"><u>B83</u></a> gravity bombs)	Knob Noster	4,627 (missile field covered an additional 10,000 sq. miles)

Richards-Gebaur AFB - located in Grandview, near K.C.MO. A very large internment facility has been built on this base, and all base personnel are restricted from coming near it.

Ft. Leonard Wood - Situated in the middle of Mark Twain National Forest in Pulaski County. This site has been known for some UN training, also home to the US Army Urban Warfare Training school "Stem Village".

Warsaw - Unconfirmed report of a large concentration camp facility.

## MONTANA

MONTANA		
* <a href="#"><u>Malmstrom AFB</u></a>  (150 <a href="#"><u>W62</u></a> /Minuteman III warheads; 400 <a href="#"><u>W78</u></a> /Minuteman III warheads)	Great Falls	4,137 (missile field covers an additional 24,000 sq. miles)

Malmstrom AFB - UN aircraft groups stationed here, and possibly a detention facility.

**NEBRASKA**

NEBRASKA		
Lincoln AFB	Lincoln	?
<u>Offutt AFB</u> (HQ of <u>U.S. Strategic Command</u> )	Omaha	4,041
* <i>Portion of <u>F.E. Warren AFB</u></i> (255 <u>W62</u> /Minuteman III warheads)	Kimball	(Total listed under Wyoming)

Scottsbluff - WWII German POW camp (renovated?). Northwest, Northeast corners of state - FEMA detention facilities - more data needed.

South Central part of state - Many old WWII sites - some may be renovated.

**NEVADA**

NEVADA		
* <u>Nellis AFB</u>  (175 <u>B61-7</u> gravity bombs; 600 <u>B61-3, -4, -10</u> gravity bombs; 575 <u>W80-1</u> /Air-Launched Cruise Missiles)	Las Vegas	11,274
+ <u>Nevada Test Site</u>	Mercury	864,000
<i>Tonopah Test Range</i>	Tonopah	409,600

Elko - Ten miles south of town. Wells - Camp is located in the O'Neil basin area, 40 miles north of Wells, past Thousand Springs, west off Hwy 93 for 25 miles.

Pershing County - Camp is located at I-80 mile marker 112, south side of the highway, about a mile back on the county road and then just off the road about 3/4mi.

Winnemucca - Battle Mountain area - at the base of the mountains.

Nellis Air Force Range - Northwest from Las Vegas on Route 95. Nellis AFB is just north of Las Vegas on Hwy 604.

Stillwater Naval Air Station - east of Reno . No additional data.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE / VERMONT

NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Pease ANG	Portsmouth	229

Northern New Hampshire - near Lake Francis. No additional data.

### NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY		
Earle Naval Weapons Station	Colts Neck	11,000
<a href="#"><u>McGuire AFB</u></a>	Wrightstown	3,598
NAS Lakehurst	Lakehurst	7,400

Ft. Dix / McGuire AFB - Possible deportation point for detainees. Lots of pictures taken of detention compounds and posted on Internet, this camp is well-known. Facility is now complete and ready for occupancy.

### NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO		
<a href="#"><u>Holloman AFB</u></a>	Alamogordo	59,000
* <a href="#"><u>Kirtland AFB/Kirtland Underground Munitions Storage Complex</u></a>  (85 <a href="#"><u>B61-7</u></a> gravity bombs; 600 <a href="#"><u>B61-3, -4, -10</u></a> gravity bombs; 365 <a href="#"><u>W80-1</u></a> /Air-Launched Cruise Missiles; 450 W56/Minuteman II warheads; 60 <a href="#"><u>W78</u></a> /Minuteman III warheads; 550 W69/Short-Range Attack Missiles; 400 <a href="#"><u>W84</u></a> /Ground-Launched Cruise Missile warheads)	Albuquerque	52,450
* and + <a href="#"><u>Los Alamos National Laboratory</u></a>	Los Alamos	27,520

<b>Roswell AFB</b>	<b>Roswell</b>	?
+ <u><a href="#">Sandia National Laboratories</a></u>	<b>Albuquerque</b>	7,600
<u><a href="#">Waste Isolation Pilot Plant</a></u>	<b>Carlsbad</b>	10,240
<u><a href="#">White Sands Missile Range</a></u>	<b>Alamogordo</b>	2,000,000

Ft. Bliss - This base actually straddles Texas state line. Just south of Alomogordo, Ft. Bliss has thousands of acres for people who refuse to go with the "New Order".

Holloman AFB (Alomogordo)- Home of the German Luftwaffe in Amerika; major UN base. New facility being built on this base, according to recent visitors. Many former USAF buildings have been torn down by the busy and rapidly growing German military force located here.

Fort Stanton - currently being used as a youth detention facility approximately 35 miles north of Ruidoso, New Mexico. Not a great deal of information concerning the Lordsburg location.

White Sands Missile Range - Currently being used as a storage facility for United Nations vehicles and equipment. Observers have seen this material brought in on the Whitesands rail spur in Oro Grande New Mexico about thirty miles from the Texas, New Mexico Border.

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK		
+ <u><a href="#">Brookhaven National Laboratory</a></u>	<b>Upton, Long Island</b>	<b>5,300</b>
<b>Griffiss AFB</b>	<b>Rome</b>	<b>3,896</b>
+ <u><a href="#">Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory</a></u>	<b>Niskayuna and West Milton</b>	<b>4,070</b>
<u><a href="#">Niagara Falls Storage Site</a></u>	<b>Lewiston</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>Plattsburgh AFB</b>	<b>Plattsburgh</b>	<b>4,879</b>
<b>Seneca Army Depot</b>	<b>Romulus</b>	<b>?</b>

Ft. Drum - two compounds: Rex 84 detention camp and FEMA detention facility. Albany - FEMA detention facility.

Otisville - Federal correctional facility, near Middletown. Buffalo - FEMA detention facility.

Dee,

I suspect Seneca Army Depot in central New York state may also be a potential camp. It was de-commissioned years ago, maybe 5? and I went by there a couple years later, and the fences



have new sections, the gates by the RR track area are all new. I neglected to note which way the barbed wire on top was pointed, but there is also a landing strip immediately south from this base, less than a mile.

I talked to a man who mustered out of the Army from there, and he told me there are numerous levels of underground facilities there, he was only allowed to go down 4, but was sure there were at least 7 levels.

I would not be surprised to learn the airstrip to the south was connected by tunnels. The rock there is easy to dig.

This site is east of Sampson State park, and it was a basic training station during WW11. I will have to take a ride this summer and see which way the wire is pointed.  
submitted by S.C.

Demonstrations to close the facility

From July 4 through November 1983, the depot was the focus of [antiwar](#) and antinuclear activists, when the [Seneca Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice](#) was established. Groups of demonstrators staged civil disobedience protests, climbing the fence surrounding the depot. During one protest in November 1983, Dr. [Benjamin Spock](#) climbed the fence and was arrested. Writer/activist [Grace Paley](#), and feminist artist [Helene Aylon](#) were also among the demonstrators. On three occasions--July 4, August 1, and November 3, 1983, Aylon covered the fence surrounding the depot with women's pillowcases that in 1982 were filled with "rescued earth" from nuclear sites across the country during her "Earth Ambulance" voyage and sleep-out at the United Nations.

## NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA		
<a href="#">Seymour Johnson AFB</a>	Goldsboro	3,233

RAILWAY CARS FOR HUMANS: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCLjGK4gWss>

From: Texe Maars

Camp Lejeune / New River Marine Airfield - facility has renovated, occupied WWII detention compounds and "mock city" that closely resembles Anytown, USA.

Fort Bragg - Special Warfare Training Center. Renovated WWII detention facility.

Andrews - Federal experiment in putting a small town under siege. Began with the search/ hunt for survivalist Eric Rudolph. No persons were allowed in or out of town without federal permission and travel through town was highly restricted. Most residents compelled to stay in their homes. Unregistered Baptist pastor from Indiana visiting Andrews affirmed these facts.

## NORTH DAKOTA

NORTH DAKOTA		
Cavalier AFS	Concrete	?
* <a href="#"><u>Grand Forks AFB</u></a> (25 <a href="#"><u>B61-7</u></a> gravity bombs; 60 <a href="#"><u>B83</u></a> gravity bombs)	Emerado	5,418 (missile field covers an additional 8,500 sq. miles)
* <a href="#"><u>Minot AFB</u></a> (50 <a href="#"><u>B61-7</u></a> gravity bombs; 90 <a href="#"><u>B83</u></a> gravity bombs; 100 <a href="#"><u>W80-1</u></a> /Air-Launched Cruise Missiles; 300 <a href="#"><u>W80-1</u></a> / Advanced Cruise Missiles; 455 <a href="#"><u>W78</u></a> /Minuteman III warheads)	Minot	5,049 (missile field covers an additional 8,500 square miles)

Minot AFB - Home of UN air group. More data needed on facility.

## OHIO

OHIO		
<a href="#"><u>Fernald Environmental Management Project</u></a>	Fernald	1,050
+ <a href="#"><u>Mound Laboratory</u></a>	Miamisburg	306
Newark AFB	Newark	70
+ <a href="#"><u>Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant</u></a>	Piketon	3,708
<a href="#"><u>RMI Titanium Company Extrusion Plant</u></a>	Ashtabula	8.2
<a href="#"><u>Wright-Patterson AFB</u></a>	Dayton	8,145

Camp Perry - Site renovated; once used as a POW camp to house German and Italian prisoners of WWII. Some tar paper covered huts built for housing these prisoners are still standing. Recently, the construction of multiple 200-man barracks have replaced most of the huts.

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus - FEMA detention facilities. Data needed.

Lima - FEMA detention facility. Another facility located in/near old stone quarry near Interstate 75. Railroad access to property, fences etc.

## OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA		
<a href="#">Altus AFB</a>	Altus	5,982
<b>Clinton-Sherman AFB</b>	<b>Clinton</b>	?
<a href="#">Tinker AFB</a>	<b>Oklahoma City</b>	5,001

Tinker AFB (OKC) - All base personnel are prohibited from going near civilian detention area, which is under constant guard.

Will Rogers World Airport - FEMA's main processing center for west of the Mississippi. All personnel are kept out of the security zone. Federal prisoner transfer center located here (A pentagon-shaped building where airplanes can taxi up to). Photos have been taken and this site will try to post soon! (2005 - A visitor states: /// I've been to Will Rogers airport. It is an airport - nothing more.)

El Reno - Renovated federal internment facility with CURRENT population of 12,000 on Route 66.

McAlester - near Army Munitions Plant property - former WWII German / Italian POW camp designated for future use. (A visitor states: //// There is nothing there but a Little League baseball field! What I think FEMA is planning on doing is turning the bleachers into barricades, and using 12-year olds to hit escaping prisoners with baseball bats.)

Ft. Sill (Lawton) - Former WWII detention camps. More data still needed.

## OREGON

OREGON		
<b>Kingsley Field</b>	<b>Klamath Falls</b>	425

Sheridan - Federal prison satellite camp northwest of Salem.

Josephine County - WWII Japanese internment camp ready for renovation.

Sheridan - FEMA detention center.

Umatilla - New prison spotted.

## PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA		
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<u><a href="#">Alternate Joint Communications Center (Site "R")</a></u>	near Waynesboro (inside Raven Rock Mountain)	6
+ <u><a href="#">Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory</a></u>	West Mifflin	160

Allenwood - Federal prison camp located south of Williamsport on the Susquehanna River. It has a current inmate population of 300, and is identified by William Pabst as having a capacity in excess of 15,000 on 400 acres.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation - located north of Harrisburg. Used for WWII POW camp and renovated by Jimmy Carter. Was used to hold Cubans during Mariel boat lift.

Camp Hill - State prison close to Army depot. Lots of room, located in Camp Hill, Pa. New Cumberland Army Depot - on the Susquehanna River, located off Interstate 83 and Interstate 76.

Schuylkill Haven - Federal prison camp, north of Reading.

#### RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND		
<u><a href="#">Newport Naval Base/Naval Undersea Warfare Center</a></u>	Newport	1,440

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston Naval Base	Charleston	20,500
+ <u><a href="#">Savannah River Site</a></u>	Aiken	198,400

Greenville - Unoccupied youth prison camp; total capacity unknown.

Charleston - Naval Reserve & Air Force base, restricted area on naval base.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA		
<u><a href="#">Ellsworth AFB</a></u>	Rapid City	10,632 (missile field covered an additional 18,000 sq. miles)

Yankton - Federal prison camp

Black Hills Nat'l Forest - north of Edgemont, southwest part of state. WWII internment camp being renovated.

## TENNESSEE

TENNESSEE		
<u><a href="#">Arnold Engineering Development Center</a></u> /Arnold AFB	Manchester	40,118
<u><a href="#">Holston Army Ammunition Plant</a></u>	Kingsport	6,020
+ <u><a href="#">Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.</a></u>	Erwin	66
+ <u><a href="#">Oak Ridge Reservation</a></u>	Oak Ridge	35,252

Ft. Campbell - Next to Land Between the Lakes; adjacent to airfield and US Alt. 41.

Millington - Federal prison camp next door to Memphis Naval Air Station.

Crossville - Site of WWII German / Italian prison camp is renovated; completed barracks and behind the camp in the woods is a training facility with high tight ropes and a rappelling deck.

Nashville - There are two buildings built on State property that are definitely built to hold prisoners. They are identical buildings - side by side on Old Briley Parkway. High barbed wire fence that curves inward.

## TEXAS

TEXAS		
Carswell AFB	Fort Worth	3,274
<u><a href="#">Dyess AFB</a></u>	Abilene	6,437
<u><a href="#">Fort Bliss</a></u>	El Paso	1,100,000
<u><a href="#">Goodfellow AFB</a></u>	San Angelo	1,137
<u><a href="#">Kelly AFB</a></u>	San Antonio	4,660
* and + <u><a href="#">Pantex Plant</a></u>	Amarillo	16,000

(more than 12,000 plutonium pits, plus up to several hundred weapons awaiting disassembly, including the W69/Short-Range Attack Missile, the <a href="#">W79/8-inch artillery shell</a> , and the <a href="#">B53 gravity bomb</a> )		
Sheppard AFB	Wichita Falls	6,100

Austin - Robert Mueller Municipal airport has detention areas inside hangars.

Bastrop - Prison and military vehicle motor pool.

Eden - 1500 bed privately run federal center. Currently holds illegal aliens.

Ft. Hood (Killeen -north of Austin) - Newly built concentration camp, with towers, barbed wire etc., just like the one featured in the movie Amerika. Mock city for NWO shock- force training. Some footage of this area was used in "Waco: A New Revelation" (A visitor to this site states: //// I drove around the base and saw nothing suspicious. I also talked with a sergeant who has been on the base six years, and is a tank gunner (and who hates the Army). We struck up a conversation around our mutual interest in armor. After I gained his trust, I asked him about such facilities. He just laughed. I also talked to a junior tank officer. He laughed harder. (I did have a fun time traversing the tank turret and looking through the infrared site though!)

Reese AFB (Lubbock) - FEMA designated detention facility.

Sheppard AFB - in Wichita Falls just south of Ft. Sill, OK. FEMA designated detention facility.

North Dallas - near Carrollton - water treatment plant, close to interstate and railroad. Lewisville Water Treatment and Wastewater Plant.

Mexia - East of Waco 33mi.; WWII German facility may be renovated.

Amarillo - FEMA designated detention facility

Ft. Bliss (El Paso) - Extensive renovation of buildings and from what patriots have been able to see, many of these buildings that are being renovated are being surrounded by razor wire.

Beaumont / Port Arthur area - hundreds of acres of federal camps already built on large-scale detention camp design, complete with the double rows of chain link fencing with razor type concertina wire on top of each row. Some (but not all) of these facilities are currently being used for low-risk state prisoners who require a minimum of supervision.

Ft. Worth - Federal prison under construction on the site of Carswell AFB. This is a women's prison.

Laredo, TX – Rio Grande Detention Center – Possibly Chinese and Russian Military there.

Taylor, TX – FEMA Camp Facility.

## UTAH

UTAH		
<a href="#"><u>Dugway Proving Ground</u></a>		1,315
<a href="#"><u>Hill AFB/Utah Test and Training Range</u></a>	<b>Ogden</b>	968,774

Millard County - Central Utah - WWII Japanese camp. (Renovated?)

Ft. Douglas - This "inactive" military reservation has a renovated WWII concentration camp.

Migratory Bird Refuge - West of Brigham City - contains a WWII internment camp that was built before the game preserve was established.

Cedar City - east of city - no data available.

Wendover - WWII internment camp may be renovated.

Skull Valley - southwestern Camp William property - east of the old bombing range. Camp was accidentally discovered by a man and his son who were rabbit hunting; they were discovered and apprehended. SW of Tooele.

## VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA		
<a href="#"><u>Communication and Records Center</u></a> (Federal Reserve)	<b>Mount Pony, Culpeper</b>	20.45
<a href="#"><u>High Point Special Facility</u></a>	<b>Mount Weather, Berryville</b>	4.6
<i>Marine Corps Air Facility</i>	<b>Quantico</b>	?
<b>Langley AFB</b>	<b>Hampton</b>	3,216
<a href="#"><u>Naval Surface Warfare Center</u></a>	<b>Dahlgren</b>	4,320
<i>Newport News Naval Shipyard</i>	<b>Newport News</b>	?
<i>Norfolk Naval Station</i>	<b>Norfolk</b>	4,553

<a href="#"><u>The Pentagon</u></a>	<b>Arlington</b>	34
<b>Portsmouth Naval Shipyard</b>	<b>Portsmouth</b>	800
<i>Warrenton Training Center (relocation bunker)</i>	<b>Warrenton</b>	?
<b>Yorktown Naval Weapons Station</b>	<b>Yorktown</b>	12,800

Ft. A.P. Hill (Fredericksburg) - Rex 84 / FEMA facility. Estimated capacity 45,000.

Petersburg - Federal satellite prison camp, south of Richmond.

### WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA		
<a href="#"><u>Greenbrier resort</u></a> (site of a former congressional emergency relocation <a href="#"><u>bunker</u></a> )	<b>White Sulphur Springs</b>	2.6

Beckley - Alderson - Lewisburg - Former WWII detention camps that are now converted into active federal prison complexes capable of holding several times their current populations. Alderson is presently a women's federal reformatory.

Morgantown - Federal prison camp located in northern WV; just north of Kingwood.

Mill Creek - FEMA detention facility.

Kingwood - Newly built detention camp at Camp Dawson Army Reservation. More data needed on Camp Dawson.

### WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON		
* <a href="#"><u>Bangor Naval Submarine Base/Strategic Weapons Facility Pacific</u></a> (1,600 <a href="#"><u>W76</u></a> /Trident I warheads; 160 <a href="#"><u>W80-0</u></a> /Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles)	<b>Bangor</b>	<b>7,000</b>
* <a href="#"><u>Fairchild AFB</u></a> (25 <a href="#"><u>B61-7</u></a> gravity bombs; 60 <a href="#"><u>B83</u></a> gravity bombs)	<b>Airway Heights (Spokane)</b>	<b>4,543</b>



+ <a href="#"><u>Hanford Reservation</u></a>	<b>Richland</b>	<b>360,000</b>
<b>Larson AFB</b>	<b>Moses Lake</b>	<b>?</b>
<i>Naval Radio Station (VLF transmitter)</i>	<b>Jim Creek, Oso</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Keyport Naval Undersea Warfare Center</u></a>	<b>Keyport</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Naval Station Everett</u></a>	<b>Everett</b>	<b>?</b>
<a href="#"><u>Puget Sound Naval Shipyard</u></a>	<b>Bremerton</b>	<b>?</b>

Seattle/Tacoma - SeaTac Airport: fully operational federal transfer center

Okanogan County - Borders Canada and is a site for a massive concentration camp capable of holding hundreds of thousands of people for slave labor. This is probably one of the locations that will be used to hold hard core patriots who will be held captive for the rest of their lives.

Sand Point Naval Station - Seattle - FEMA detention center used actively during the 1999 WTO protests to classify prisoners.

Ft. Lewis / McChord AFB - near Tacoma - This is one of several sites that may be used to ship prisoners overseas for slave labor.

## WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN		
<i>(ELF transmitter)</i>	<b>Clam Lake</b>	<b>?</b>
<b>General Mitchell ANG Base Billy Mitchell Field is South of the Milwaukee Airport</b>	<b>Milwaukee</b>	<b>111</b>

Ft. McCoy - Rex 84 facility with several complete interment compounds.

Veterans were housed here starting in the 1970's. University researchers proposed that a new city of 1 million people be built at Camp McCoy to serve Wisconsin population growth by 1990. The city would rival Milwaukee as the states urban center. The idea would be to discourage the concentration of population growth in metropolitan Milwaukee area. Three army men blew up the sub-station shortly thereafter.

In the 90's, Operation Desert Shield/Storm brought Army Reserve and National Guard soldiers to Fort McCoy for mobilization to the Persian Gulf.

Note: taken from:

<http://www.mccoy.army.mil/ReadingRoom/Triad/90th%20anniversary%20triad/chronicle%201970s.htm>

Oxford - Central part of state - Federal prison & satellite camp and FEMA detention facility.

## WYOMING

WYOMING		
* <a href="#"><u>F.E. Warren AFB</u></a>  (67 <a href="#"><u>W62</u></a> /Minuteman III warheads; 525 <a href="#"><u>W87</u></a> /MX [Peacekeeper] warheads)	Cheyenne	5,866 (missile field covers an additional 12,600 sq. miles)

Heart Mountain - Park County N. of Cody - WWII Japanese internment camp ready for renovation.

Laramie - FEMA detention facility

Southwest - near Lyman - FEMA detention facility

East Yellowstone - Manned internment facility - Investigating patriots were apprehended by European soldiers speaking in an unknown language. Federal government assumed custody of the persons and arranged their release.



Region I: Boston	States/Territories
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Federal Emergency Management Agency  
99 High Street  
Boston, MA 02110

**NIMS Coordinator:** Mike Brazel

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**Telephone:** 617.956.7561

**Fax:**

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

Region II: New York	States/Territories
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Federal Emergency Management Agency  
26 Federal Plaza, Room 1307  
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New York  
Puerto Rico  
U.S. Virgin Islands

Region III: Philadelphia	States/Territories
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Federal Emergency Management Agency  
One Independence Mall, 6th Floor  
615 Chestnut Street  
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Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Maryland  
Pennsylvania  
Virginia  
West Virginia

Region IV: Atlanta	States/Territories
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Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Federal Regional Center  
402 South Pinetree Boulevard  
Thomasville, GA 31792

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Alabama  
Florida  
Georgia  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Tennessee

Region V: Chicago	States/Territories
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Federal Emergency Management Agency  
536 S. Clark Street

Illinois  
Indiana

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Michigan

Minnesota

Ohio

Wisconsin

#### Region VI: Denton

#### States/Territories

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Arkansas

Federal Regional Center

Louisiana

800 N. Loop 288

New Mexico

Denton, TX 76209-3698

Oklahoma

Texas

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#### Region VII: Kansas City

#### States/Territories

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Iowa

9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300

Kansas

Kansas City, MO 64114-3372

Missouri

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Nebraska

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#### Region VIII: Denver

#### States/Territories

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Colorado

Denver Federal Center

Montana

Building 710, Box 25267

North Dakota

Denver, CO 80225-0267

South Dakota

**NIMS Coordinator:** Lanney Holmes

Utah

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Wyoming

#### Region IX: Oakland

#### States/Territories

Federal Emergency Management Agency

American Samoa

1111 Broadway, Suite 1200  
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Arizona  
California  
Guam  
Hawaii  
Nevada  
Commonwealth of the  
Marianas Islands  
Federated States  
of Micronesia  
Republic of the  
Marshall Islands

**Region X: Bothell**

**States/Territories**

Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Federal Regional Center  
130 228th Street, S.W.  
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Alaska  
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Oregon  
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OVERSEAS BASES/FACILITIES AUSTRALIA *Naval Communications Station Harold E. Holt*  
(*VLF transmitter*) Exmouth, North West Cape ? [Pine Gap](#) ("*Joint Defence Space Research Facility*") Alice Springs, Northern Territory ? Woomera AS Nurrungar, South Australia 8  
BAHAMAS [Atlantic Underwater Test and Evaluation Center \(AUTEK\)](#) Andros Island?  
BELGIUM Florennes AB Florennes ? \* *Kleine Brogel AB*

(10 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Meeuen 1,100 CANADA CFB Comox Lazo, British Columbia ? DIEGO GARCIA [Naval Support Facility](#) Indian Ocean 6,720 GERMANY Army Special Forces Det. (Airborne) Europe Bad Toelz ?  
Eyedelstadt Kaserne (41st Air Defense Artillery Det.) Barnstorf/Diepholz ? Smith Barracks  
Baumholder ? \* *Büchel AB*

(10 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Cochem ? Stockersbusch Kaserne (HQ, 5th U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Group/27th  
Ordnance Company) Bueren ? Giessen Army Depot/River Barracks Giessen ? Security Site  
Training Facility Hohenfels ? Kriegsfeld Ordnance Depot ("North Point") Kriegsfeld-Gerbach ?  
Lechfeld AB Lechfeld ? Miesau Army Depot Miesau 2,500 Memmingen AB Memmingen ?  
Mutlangen Training Area Mutlangen ? Nelson Barracks Neu UIm ? Norvenich AB Düren ?  
Husterhoeh Kaserne (HQ, 59th Ordnance Brigade) Pirmasens ? \* [Ramstein AB \(U.S. base\)](#)

(15 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Ramstein 10,261 Ritter von Leeb Kaserne (24th Field Artillery Det.) Landsberg am Lech ? \*  
[Spangdahlem AB](#)

(20 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Trier 1,282 Patch Barracks Stuttgart-Vaihingen ? Kapaun AS Vogelweh ? GREECE Araxos AB  
Araxos ? Hellenikon AB/Athens International Airport Athens 172 HQ, 558th U.S. Army Artillery  
Group Eleusis ? GREENLAND [Thule AB](#) Thule 2,600 GUAM [Andersen AFB](#) Yigo 20,504 Apra  
Harbor Naval Station Apra Harbor ? NAS Agana Agana ? Santa Rita Naval Magazine Santa Rita ?  
ITALY \* [Aviano AB \(U.S. base\)](#)

(20 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Aviano 1,467 Comiso AS Sicily 379 \* *Gheddi-Torre AB*

(10 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Brescia ? La Maddalena (Submarine Refit and Training Group) Sardinia ? "Site Pluto" (main  
nuclear weapons storage site for U.S. Army units in Italy) Longare ? Rimini AB Rimini ? JAPAN  
Henoko (Nuclear Ordnance Platoon) Okinawa ? [Kadena AB](#) Okinawa 15,000 [Misawa AB](#) Misawa  
5,700 [Yokota AB](#) Honshu 1,750 (*VLF/LF transmitter*) Yosami, Honshu ? JOHNSTON ISLAND  
Former atmospheric nuclear testing site and Safeguard C stand-by testing site North Pacific  
Ocean ? KWAJALEIN ATOLL [Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site](#) (*formerly the  
Kwajalein Missile Range*) Marshall Islands 707,830 NETHERLANDS Johannes Post Kaserne  
(8th Field Army Det.) Havelteberg ? \* *Volkel AB*

(10 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Uden ? PHILIPPINES Clark AB Luzon 9,285 NAS Cubi Point Luzon ? Subic Bay Naval Base  
Luzon 62,000 PUERTO RICO [Roosevelt Roads Naval Station](#) Roosevelt Roads 31,000 SOUTH  
KOREA Camp Ames Taejon ? Camp Casey Tongduchon ? Camp Essayons Uijongbu ? Camp  
Page Chunchon ? Camp Stanley Uijongbu ? Former HQ, 833rd Ordnance Company and nuclear  
weapons storage site Hwedok ? [Kunsan AB](#) Kunsan 2,174 [Osan AB](#) Osan 1,674 SPAIN Moron  
AB Moron ? Rota Naval Station Cadiz 6,000 Torrejon AB Torrejon 3,206 Zaragoza AB Zaragoza ?  
TURKEY Balikesir AB Balikesir ? Cakmakli (HQ, 528th U.S. Army Artillery Group) ?  
Malatya AB Erhac ? 27th Field Artillery Det. (formerly the closest nuclear weapons storage site to  
the Soviet Union) Erzurum ? Eskisehir AB Eskisehir ? \* [Inçirlik AB \(U.S. base\)](#)

(15 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Adana 3,400 Murted AB Murted ? UNITED KINGDOM RAF Alconbury Huntingdon 2,954 RAF  
Brize Norton Brize Norton ? RAF Driffield Yorkshire ? RAF Fairford Gloucestershire 1,170 RAF  
Feltwell Norfolk ? *RAF Fylingdales Moor* Yorkshire ? RAF Greenham Common Greenham

Common 1,005 RAF Hemswell Lincolnshire ? Holy Loch (former Fleet Ballistic Missile Refit Site 1/Submarine Squadron 14) Firth of Clyde, Scotland ? \* [RAF Lakenheath \(U.S. base\)](#)

(30 [B61](#) gravity bombs)

Suffolk 2,226 Naval Aviation Weapons Facility Det. (nuclear depth bomb storage) Machrihanish ? RAF Marham Marham ? [RAF Mildenhall](#) Suffolk 1,144 RAF Molesworth Cambridgeshire ? Naval Aviation Weapons Facility Det. (nuclear depth bomb storage) St. Mawgan ? RAF N. Luffenham Leicestershire ? RAF Upper Heyford Oxfordshire 1,221

## CANADA

Our Canadian friends tell us that virtually all Canadian military bases, especially those north of the 50th Parallel, are all set up with concentration camps. Not even half of these can be listed, but here are a few sites with the massive land space to handle any population:

Suffield CFB – just north of Medicine Hat, less than 60 miles from the USA.

Primrose Lake Air Range – 70 miles northeast of Edmonton.

Wainwright CFB – halfway between Medicine Hat and Primrose Lake.

Ft. Nelson – Northernmost point on the BC Railway line.

Ft. McPherson – Very cold territory ~ NW Territories. Ft. Providence – Located on Great Slave Lake. Halifax – Nova Scotia. Dept. of National Defense reserve.... And others.

## OVERSEAS LOCATIONS

Guayanabo, Puerto Rico – Federal prison camp facility. Capacity unknown.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba – US Marine Corps Base – Presently home to 30,000 Mariel Cubans and 40,000 Albanians. Total capacity unknown.

## OTHER LOCATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

There are many other locations not listed above that are worthy of consideration as a possible detention camp site, but due to space limitations and the time needed to verify, could not be included here. Virtually all military reservations, posts, bases, stations, & depots can be considered highly suspect (because it is “federal” land). Also fitting this category are “Regional Airports” and “International Airports” which also fall under federal jurisdiction and have limited-access areas. Mental hospitals, closed hospitals & nursing homes, closed military bases, wildlife refuges, state prisons, toxic waste dumps, hotels and other areas all have varying degrees of potential for being a detention camp area. The likelihood of a site being suspect increases with transportation access to the site, including airports/airstrips, railheads, navigable waterways & ports, interstate and US highways. Some facilities are “disguised” as industrial or commercial properties, camouflaged or even wholly contained inside large buildings (Indianapolis) or factories. Many inner-city buildings left vacant during the de-industrialization of America have been quietly acquired and held, sometimes retrofitted for their new uses.